VENTED CONTAINER WITH HANDLES AND EMBOSSMENT

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates generally to thermoformed containers for foods or other articles, and in particular, to a container having a ventilation system, integrally formed handles, and an embossed bottom surface for retaining liquid with surface tension forces.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

In many grocery stores and restaurants, particularly quick service restaurants, deli counters, or rotisserie/fried chicken stations, various food products are typically not served to the customer open on a plate immediately after being cooked. Rather, the food products are placed into individual containers so that each container can be handled, stored, reheated, or packaged in a bag, easily and conveniently. After cooking but before being served, the food products may be packaged and held in a holding area either at the store, during transport, or at home for a short period of time. This is especially true when a quick service restaurant or deli prepares and pre-packs a number of food products in anticipation of the traditional busy periods of lunch and dinner.

During this holding period before being served, certain food products can undergo changes in temperature, appearance, texture, and flavor. For example, the edges of hamburgers may get relatively cold and hard, or french fries may soak up vegetable oil which remains on their surfaces after cooking, pizza may become soggy, roasted chicken may dry-out, and fried chicken may lose its crunchiness. These changes in appearance and flavor tend to decrease customer satisfaction with these food products. Also, the efficiency with which food products can be served during busy hours is decreased as foods are not capable of being pre-packaged for fear of these unappealing changes. The decreased temperature and quality of appearance, texture, and flavor make these food products less appetizing.

It is also known that certain food products, such as fried chicken, emit moisture or water vapor along with latent heat stored in the chicken due to cooking and heating. At least a portion of this latent heat and moisture can condense on and be reabsorbed by the chicken itself, making the fried chicken soggy, less crispy, and tough to chew. Also, the water vapor can condense on the interior surfaces of the container and drip down towards the bottom of the container for the bottom pieces of fried chicken to absorb. If air circulation adjacent to and around the chicken is poor, the water reabsorption by the chicken increases since the latent heat and the resultant water vapor is further prevented from circulating away from the chicken. Further, if air from inside the container is not allowed to be exchanged with the air from outside the container, condensation of the water vapor on the inside of the container is more likely. Although a relatively small amount of water vapor escapes from the chicken and condenses, or is prevented from circulating away from the chicken, this amount may be enough to make the chicken undesirable.

After the water vapor condenses on the surface of the container and migrates to the bottom of the container, it mixes with the residual grease and juices that have exuded from the food product. After cooling and sitting for a period of time in such fluid, a piece of fried chicken, for example, may lose its delicious batter as it is lifted from the container with the delicious batter or breading remaining glued to the bottom surface. Also, after sitting in its own soup of grease, moisture, and meat juice, a piece of food product may become half-soaked with such fluid. Hence, there is also a need for containers that are more efficient in preventing excess grease and moisture from contacting the food.

Numerous attempts have been made to provide a container which prevents condensation from the food product from being reabsorbed. U.S. Pat. No. 5,423,477 to Valdman et al. issued Jun. 13, 1995, discloses a pizza box which incorporates a cover coated with a moisture absorbing inner layer of starch.

Also, a wide variety of container inserts have been developed to improve the quality of food especially when cooked in a microwave oven. For instance, it is known to place a fluid absorbent pad within a package for absorbing food by-products such as moisture and grease exuded from food during cooking in a microwave oven as shown in U.S. Pat. No. 4,873,101 issued to Larson et al. on Oct. 10, 1989. Such pads must not only provide a sufficient capacity for the quantity of food by-products produced during cooking, but also, must withstand the elevated temperatures required to adequately heat the precooked foods without degradation.

Other patents describe ways to exchange air between the interior of the container and the outside air to allow water vapor to escape. For example, U.S. Pat. No. 3,335,846, issued to R. E. Mills on Aug. 15, 1967, describes a container for pizza having a series of venting channels permitting such an exchange. The cover in this container is provided with one or more openings so that vapors from the interior of the container may be vented to the atmosphere.

One difficulty with prior art containers designed to keep moisture away from heated food is that the specialized coatings and layered construction make the containers both prohibitively expensive and difficult to manufacture. Although these techniques may have been helpful in preventing certain food products from becoming soggy, an improved container is desired.

Other problems with prior art containers, such as the visibility of grease and moisture, the spillage of fluid through venting apertures, and the inefficiencies associated with pre-packing, are discussed below.

There is a need for hiding the resulting fluid by-product, especially the fattening grease, from the consumer. Traditionally, bucket-type containers or fold-out boxes made from paperboard or other easily formed low-cost and grease absorbing material have been used in the market. When using paper buckets or fold-out paper boxes, the problem is compounded when the food product is allowed to sit inside the container. After a period of time, grease begins to soak through and stain the container revealing the food's high-fat content. Such a container, much less its contents, quickly becomes unappealing to the fat-conscious consumer.

Another problem is the danger of spillage. During the holding period and, in particular, during transport, food juices may spill from the container and stain clothing and upholstery. Hence, preventing run-off of the food juices is of primary importance, especially if the container has vent openings large enough to permit food and juice to pass.

Furthermore, pre-packing frequently ordered food product can minimize wage labor time, especially during busy dining hours. However, using opaque paperboard containers leads wary consumers to re-open and check prepackaged containers for the right order. This inconvenience has increased demand for food packages that will attractively display and allow the consumer to view a substantial portion of the food product while at the same time providing for convenience in handling.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is a thermoplastic container. In accordance with one embodiment, the container includes a base having a bottom, a pair of opposing side walls and a pair of opposing end walls. The side walls and end walls extend upwardly from the bottom, and the end walls extend between the side walls. A rim encompasses an upper edge of the side walls and end walls and extends laterally outwardly therefrom. The bottom also includes a plurality of depending wells sufficiently small to retain a volume of fluid in the wells via capillary action or surface tension forces such that the volume of fluid therein does not flow out when the base is tilted or turned upside-down. Each of the wells has an interior surface area. The ratio of the volume of fluid to the interior surface area is in the range of approximately 2.8×10^{-2} in to 3.8×10^{-3} in.

In accordance with another embodiment, the container includes a base having a bottom, a pair of opposing side walls and a pair of opposing end walls. The side walls and end walls extend upward from the bottom, and the end walls extend between the side walls. A base rim encompasses an upper edge of the side walls and end walls and extends laterally outwardly therefrom. The rim has an integrally formed outer flange and a pair of opposing anchoring portions. The outer flange includes a pair of opposing handle segments, each having a pair of generally parallel hinged portions and a beaded graspable portion extending between the hinged portions. The hinged portions are rotatably connected to respective anchoring portions for upward and downward swinging movements. The handle segments include means for releasably engaging the handle segments to each other. Each of the hinged portions have at least one upwardly extending rib segment extending upwardly from an upper surface of the associated hinged portion, at least one downwardly extending rib segment extending downwardly from a lower surface of the associated hinged portion, and at least one integral hinge forming a definite bending point.

In accordance with yet another embodiment, the container includes a base having a bottom, a pair of opposing base side walls, a pair of opposing base end walls, and a base rim. The base side walls and base end walls extend upward from the bottom, and the base end walls extend between the base side walls. A base rim encompasses an upper edge of the base side walls and base end walls and extends laterally outwardly therefrom. The base rim has an upwardly protruding elongated rib with base venting notches intermittently interrupting the upwardly protruding rib. The container further includes a cover having a top, a pair of opposing cover side walls, a pair of opposing cover end walls, and a cover rim. The cover side walls and the cover end walls extend downward from the top, and the cover end walls extend between the cover side walls. The cover rim encompasses a lower edge of the cover side walls and the cover end walls and extends laterally outwardly therefrom. The cover rim has a downwardly protruding rib with cover venting notches intermittently interrupting the downwardly protruding rib. The cover venting notches are aligned with respective base venting notches and form respective vent openings when the cover is secured atop the base.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Other objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent upon reading the following detailed description and upon reference to the drawings in which:

FIG. **1** is a perspective view of the container;

FIG. **2** is a side-elevational view of the container;

FIG. **3** is a side-elevational view of a base of the container;

FIG. **4** is a top view of the base of the container;

FIG. **5** is a top view of an alternative base of the container;

FIG. **6** is a side-elevational view of the alternative base of the container;

FIG. **7** is a side-elevational view of a cover of the container;

FIG. **8** is a top view of the cover of the container;

FIG. **9** is a top view of an alternative cover of the container;

FIG. **10** is a side-elevational view of one container stacked atop another container; and

FIG. **11** is a cross-sectional view taken generally along line **11**—**11** in FIG. **1**.

While the invention is susceptible to various modifications and alternative forms, a specific embodiment thereof has been shown by way of example in the drawings and will herein be described in detail. It should be understood, however, that it is not intended to limit the invention to the particular forms disclosed. Quite to the contrary, the intention is to cover all modifications, equivalents, and alternatives falling within the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

DESCRIPTION OF ILLUSTRATIVE EMBODIMENTS

Referring now to FIGS. **1** and **2**, a container **10** in accordance with the invention is shown. As illustrated, the container includes a base **12** having an integrally formed handle structure **14**, and a vented cover **16** attached to the base with the base **12** and cover **16** defining a food storage chamber **18**. The container **10** can have any desired shape, such as round, oval, square, etc., but is preferably rectangular.

With particular reference to FIGS. **3**–**6**, the base **12** includes a bottom **20**, two opposing side walls **22**, two opposing end walls **24**, and a rim **26** with integrally formed handle structure **14**. The walls extend around the periphery of the base **12** defining a generally rectangular shape with the length of the longitudinal side walls being greater than the length of the end walls. The base **12** may be constituted of any kind of material suitable for food packaging systems such as oriented polystyrene (OPS), talc-filled polypropylene (TFPP), or polypropylene (PP).

The bottom **20** of the base **12** has a central receptacle portion **28** and a peripheral portion **30** that is formed along the periphery of the bottom **20** to surround the central receptacle portion **28**. The peripheral portion **30** includes a channel **32** slightly recessed relative to the central receptacle portion **28** when viewed from inside the chamber **18**.

In one embodiment, to help distribute the contents of the container **10** including the fluid by-product in a more optimum or expedient manner along the bottom **20** of the container **10**, the central receptacle portion **28** is upwardly bowed. The convex surface as viewed from inside the chamber **18** of the central receptacle portion **28** directs fluid to flow away from the center and towards the side walls **22** and end walls **24**.

Focusing now on FIGS. **4** and **5**, the central receptacle portion **28** can have a variety of surfaces. Preferably, the central receptacle portion **28** includes two substantially parallel handle recesses **34** for receiving portions of the

handle structure **14** when folded over atop the cover **16** to facilitate stacking containers. The handle structure **14** of the base **12** will be discussed below. When viewed from inside the chamber **18**, the recesses **34** form convex ribs having sloped inner surfaces **36**.

In an alternative embodiment, the central receptacle portion **28** includes a plurality of ribs **38**. For example, as shown in FIG. **5**, five ribs **38** are formed in the central receptacle portion **28**, each having a concavo-convex cross-section. One rib **38** is located between the recesses **34** and two are located on the outer side of each recess **34**. As shown in FIG. **4**, only one rib **38** is located on the outer side of each recess **34**. The recesses **34** and the ribs **38** help raise the food from the bottom **20** and increase the stiffness of the base **12** enabling less material to be used in forming the base than would otherwise be the case.

Referring to FIGS. **4** and **5**, the central receptacle portion **28** includes a plurality of closely-spaced integrally molded wells **40** intended for the collection of condensed moisture and juices emanating from the foods within the container **10**. The wells **40** can be of any shape, such as any polyhedral, conical, cylindrical, parabolic, etc., but are preferably generally almost semi-spherical and sized small enough to take advantage of surface tension effects to contain fluid within the wells **40**. The diameter of the semi-spherical wells **40** is approximately in the range of 1/32 to 1/4 inches.

When fluid by-product enters the wells **40**, the open surface of the fluid within the wells **40** is under a state of surface tension which creates a tendency for portions of the surface to separate from each other especially at the boundaries due to the polarized dipoles of water molecules which determine their binding forces and water surface tension. Since the diameter of each dimple-like well **40** is small enough but not too small so as to prevent fluid from entering the wells **40**, the surface of the fluid within the wells **40** shows surface tension properties similar to those of a stretched elastic film over the fluid. When the container **10** is then tilted, which frequently occurs while the container **10** is in transport, all or a portion of fluid collected in the central receptacle portion **28** does not spill out of the wells **40**. Even when the base **12** is inverted, water does not leave the wells **40** unless vigorously shaken or blotted out.

When fluid migrates across the central receptacle portion **28**, the fluid naturally accumulates inside the wells **40**. Since the wells **40** are tightly arranged next to one another, stand substantially vertically with respect to the bottom **20** or central receptacle portion **28**, any overflow from one well **40** is free to flow into adjacent wells **40**. Thereby, the wells **40** help to prevent excess grease and moisture from contacting the food. Contact with the trapped fluid is also minimized as the food items are generally supported by well walls **42** in addition to the ribs **38** and recesses **34**, thereby, preventing breading or the like from adhering to the bottom over time.

Trapping the condensate or other fluid in the wells **40** not only prevents the hot food item from contacting and reabsorbing the fluid, but also, advantageously maintains the food item in a warmed state. The warm water or condensate which is trapped in the wells **40** radiates its heat back into the food storage chamber **18** and potentially assists in keeping the hot food item warm. Likewise, when a container with food product is removed from the freezer, any frozen fluid in the wells can potentially assist in keeping the cold food item cool for a longer period of time.

Still referencing FIGS. **3–6**, the four walls **22, 24** are integrally connected to the bottom **20** at the peripheral portion **30** and provide a curvilinear transition wall surface therebetween. The walls **22, 24** have an upper edge **44** and are interconnected at corners **46**.

Each of the upwardly and outwardly extending walls **22, 24** has a step **48** dividing each wall into upper and lower portions **50, 52** with the upper portion **50** having a plurality of horizontal ribs **54**. The upper and lower wall portions **50, 52** are spanned by a plurality of ribs **56** extending vertically from the bottom **20** of the container **10** to the upper edge **44** of the walls **22, 24**. Each rib **56** includes a central vertical recess **58** when viewed from outside the chamber **18**.

To aid the channeling of fluid condensate towards the bottom **20**, each rib **56** is preferably outwardly bowed. The outwardly bowed ribs **56** project away from the upper and lower portions **50, 52** of the walls **22, 24** and define intermittent notches **60** in the upper edge **44** of the walls **22, 24**. The number, size, and shape of the ribs **56** contained in each wall can vary without departing from the spirit of the invention.

As best seen in FIGS. **4** and **5**, the rim **26** of the base **12** of the container **10** includes an inner flange **62**, a horizontal middle planar flange **64**, and a handle structure **14**. The inner flange **62** projects laterally outwardly from the upper edge **44** of the walls **22, 24** and includes a shoulder **66** and an elongated rib **68**. The shoulder **66** encompasses the walls **22, 24** and has an inner edge **70** defined by the upper edge **44** of the walls **22, 24**. The width of the shoulder **66** varies along the walls **22, 24**. For example, the width of the shoulder **66** is greater between ribs **56** and at the corners **46** between the walls **22, 24**.

The elongated rib **68** of the inner flange **62** is continuously located along the rim **26** and encompasses the shoulder **66**. The elongated rib **68** is integrally formed with the rim, projects upwardly from the rim **26**, has an inner **72** and outer edge **74**, and a substantially squared U-shaped cross-section. At the corners **46**, the elongated rib **68** is curvilinear and of generally constant width and height and includes a finger dent **75** for providing finger access for removing the cover **16** from the base **12**. Along the walls **22, 24**, the elongated rib **68** is intermittently provided with venting notches **76** such that at each venting notch **76** the rib **68** is lower in height. The venting notches **76** can be of any shape. Generally, the venting notches **76** are rectangular and located on the elongated rib **68** between ribs **56** in the walls **22, 24** where the shoulder **66** of the inner flange **62** is greater in width. Such an arrangement helps to prevent fluid traveling along the ribs **56** from easily flowing out of the chamber **18** via the venting notches **76**. The shoulder **66** and elongated rib **68** provide a resting ledge for holding the cover **16** and base **12** of the container **10** in a closed condition.

The horizontal middle planar flange **64** of the rim **26** is continuously located along the rim **26** and encompasses the inner flange **62**. The width of the continuous middle planar flange **64** is generally constant along the rim **26** but may have any shape.

The handle structure **14** preferably includes a pair of handle segments **78** rotatably hinged to anchoring flanges **80**. While one handle may be sufficient for a smaller container **10**, a larger container **10** may include two or more handle segments **78** to stabilize the container **10** when carried. Also, the shape of the handle segments **78** may vary with the shape of the base **12**. For a rectangular container **10**, the handle segments **78** are generally substantially U-shaped. The handle segments **78** are disposed at opposite sides of the base **12** at substantially diametrically opposite points. For example, a pair of handle segments **78** may be

disposed diagonally with respect to the base **12**. Each anchoring flange **80** includes a reinforcing rib **82** extending upwardly from an upper surface **84** of the rim **26** and parallel to side walls **22**. Each reinforcing rib **82** further includes a pair of curved rib ends **83**.

The handle structure **14** is manufactured integrally with the base **12** of the container **10** and is a lateral extension from the middle planar flange **64**. A score **86** may be made in the middle planar flange **64** such that the segments **78** may be freed from the base **12** of the container **10** but remain integrally connected to the anchoring flange **80**. A portion **88** of material in the middle planar flange **64** is left unscored such that the anchoring flange **80** is not removable from the container **10**. In one embodiment, the portion **88** of the middle planar flange **64** is bridged by a plurality of cross-ribs **87** as shown in FIGS. **4** and **5**. The cross-rib **87** closest to each rib end **83** is positioned a distance away from the rib end **83** to form a substantially U-shaped recess **89**. The score **86** extends into the U-shaped recess **89** to prevent the propagation of the score as a result of stress concentrations associated with repeated rotation of the handle segments **78**.

By "score," it is understood to mean a partial depth cut in the material or equally a cut completely through the material. If the material is completely cut, then the handles **78** are free to be flexed. If the score line **86** is not completely cut through the container material, a user may grasp a handle segment **78** and break or cut the remaining material so as to free the handle. Also, partial scoring along the lateral length of the handles can form breakaway interferences such that some material of the container remains intact. Then, a user need only break the relatively small amount of remaining material constituting the breakaway interferences to free the handles **78**. When the handle segments **78** are separated from the base **12**, they are free to rotate about the anchoring flange **80** in upward and downward swinging movements. While in their normal free positions they lie slightly above or approximately level with the rim **26** of the base **12**, or depend slightly therebelow.

Each substantially U-shaped handle **78** includes a pair of hinged portions **90**, a manually graspable central portion **92**, and preferably a locking structure **94**. Each hinged portion **90** of the handle **78** is integrally interconnected with the graspable central portion **92** at a corner flange **96**. To increase handle stiffness, a small corner rib **98** is provided in the corner flange **96**. The hinged portions **90** of each handle are substantially parallel and adjacent to the side walls **22** when formed and disposed at opposite sides of the base **12** at substantially diametrically opposite points. The length and design of the hinged portion can vary with the size of the container **10**. For example, a container **10** with a base length of approximately 8.0 inches, as measured between end walls **24**, has a hinged portion **90** of approximately 1.3 inches long; whereas, a container with a base length of approximately 12.0 inches, as measured between end walls **24**, has a hinged portion **90** of approximately 3.6 inches long. While each hinged portion **90** is identical and like numerals are used to designate like parts, it should be understood that the configuration of each hinged portion **90** may vary.

Each hinged portion **90** includes an upper surface **100**, a lower surface **102**, a first end **104**, a second end **106**, at least one upwardly extending rib segment **108**, at least one downwardly extending rib segment **110**, and at least one integral hinge **112**. Generally, the integral hinges **112** are formed by molding portions of material with a thickness that permits bending of such material portions with ease and without breaking. Preferably, when formed, the upwardly extending rib segments **108** are located proximate the first end **104** and the downwardly extending rib segments **110** are located proximate the second end **106** of the hinged portion **90**. Consecutive upwardly extending rib segments **108** are interconnected at integral hinges **112** formed by integrally molded notches **114** in the upper surface **100**, and consecutive downwardly extending rib segments **110** are interconnected at integral hinges **112** formed by integrally molded notches **114** in the lower surface **102** of the hinged portion **90**. Also, a notch **114** is located at the junction of the first end **104** of the hinged portion and the anchoring flange **80**. Notches **114** and integral hinges **112** may be of any shape but are preferably V-shaped. A transition hinge **116** is located between consecutive upwardly and downwardly extending rib segments **108**, **110**. Each hinge **112** forms definite bending points for the hinged portion **90** of the handle structure **14** so that when the handle segments **78** are upturned, as shown in FIG. **2**, the hinged portion **90** assists in distributing stress and obtaining proper balance of the container **10**.

In addition to the integral hinges **112**, the number, size, and length of the rib segments **108**, **110** help define the articulation of the hinged portion **90**. With particular reference to FIGS. **3** and **4**, in one embodiment for a container approximately 8.0 inches in length, there are two upwardly extending ribs **108** proximate to the first end **104** and two downwardly extending ribs **110** proximate the second end **106**. The rib segment closest to the first end **104** is approximately ⅜ inch in length and is longer than the other rib segments **108**, **110** in the hinged portion **90**. The other upwardly extending rib segment is approximately ¼ inch in length and, in one embodiment, slightly shallower than the innermost rib segment. The two downwardly extending rib segments **110** are also approximately ¼ inch in length. The number, shape, size, and orientation of the rib segments can vary without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. Generally, the larger the container **10** the more rib segments are included throughout the hinged portion **90**.

With particular reference now to FIGS. **5** and **6**, in an alternative embodiment for a 12.0 inch container having a hinged portion length of approximately 3.63 inches, there are six upwardly extending rib segments **108** and two downwardly extending rib segments **110** positioned in a fashion similar to that described above for a container **10** approximately 8.0 inches in length. The rib segment closest to the first end **104** is approximately ½ inch in length and is longer and deeper than the other ribs **108**, **110** in the hinged portion **90**. The five upwardly extending rib segments, other than the innermost rib segment, are approximately 7/32 inch in length and slightly shallower than the innermost rib segment. The two downwardly extending rib segments **110** are approximately ⅜ inch in length and approximately the same depth as the five upwardly extending rib segments **108**.

Generally, in one embodiment, the hinged portion **90** includes at least one inner rib segment located proximate to the first end **104**, at least one outer rib segment located near the second end, and at least one middle rib segment located therebetween. The inner rib segments are generally deeper than the shallower middle and outer rib segments. Also, the inner rib segment is longer than the outer rib segment which is longer than the middle rib segment. As with the smaller container, the number, shape, size, and orientation of the rib segments can vary without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

The unique combination of integral hinges **112**, number, size, orientation, and length of the rib segments **108**, **110** aids in properly balancing the container **10** when lifted by the handle segments **78**. The resulting increased flexibility of

the hinged portions **90** helps to maintain the container level when in transport and, thereby, prevent spillage. Furthermore, the hinged handle structure **14** permits easy upward or downward articulation of the handle segments **78**.

The graspable central portions **92** are substantially parallel to the end walls **24** and are adjacent thereto when formed. Each graspable central portion **92** is preferable provided with an integrally formed elongated bead **118** having a concavo-convex cross-section. This cross section increases the stiffness of the handles and also provides for a more substantial feel when grasped. When the handle segments **78** are in an upturned position, the graspable central portions **92** are disposed side-by-side to constitute a double handle and the beads **118** come together to form a substantially cylindrically-shaped graspable portion **92** having the look and feel of unitary handle. The beads **118** together may form a graspable portion **92** having any shape including rectangular and ergonomic.

The locking structure **94** enables the upturned handle segments **78** to be latched together. The preferred locking structure **94** is shown in U.S. Pat. No. 5,046,659 issued to Warburton on Sep. 10, 1991 and is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. The locking structure **94** includes a pair of substantially rectangular male ribs **120** extending from one of the handle segments **78** and a pair of substantially rectangular depending female recesses **122** formed in the other handle segment **78** positioned and dimensioned to receive the cooperating male ribs **120**. The opposite ends **124** of each male rib have an outwardly extending shoulder structure **126** with sides **128** of the male rib **120** being substantially straight. Each female recess **122** includes opposite ends **130** having an inwardly extending shoulder structure **132** adapted to mate with the outwardly extending shoulder structure **126** of the male rib **120**. The sides **134** of the female recess **122** are substantially straight. When the male rib **120** is pressed into the female recess **122**, the ends of the male rib **120** and female recess **122** will deflect with respect to each other so that the shoulder structure **126** on the male rib **120** will snap into position beneath the shoulder structure **132** in the female recess **122** and interlock therewith to latch the handle segments **78** together. A variety of other locking structures of various shapes are equally possible such as any interference-fit engagement having, for example, a round or any polygonal shape.

The ribs **120** and recesses **122** of the locking structure **94** can be located anywhere in the handle segments **78** such as in each of the corner flanges **96** but are preferably provided along the central portion **92** on opposite sides of the bead **118** between the bead **118** and corner flange **96**. Alternatively, one female recess **122** and one male rib **120** can be located on one of the handle segments **78** with a cooperating male rib **120** and cooperating female recess **122** opposingly located on the other handle segment **78**. Any combination, number, or arrangement of male ribs **120** and female recesses **122** are possible without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

Referring now to FIGS. **7–9**, the cover **16** of the container **10** has a top **136**, two side walls **138**, two end walls **140**, and a rim **142**. The side walls **138** and end walls **140** extend around the periphery of the top **136** defining a shape corresponding to the base **12**. The cover **16** has a generally rectangular shape with the length of the opposing longitudinal side walls **138** being greater than the length of the opposing end walls **140**. The cover **16** of the container is preferably made from any clear moldable plastic material such as oriented polystyrene (OPS), talc-filled polypropylene (TFPP), or polypropylene (PP), or polyvinyl chloride (PVC), and may be provided with an anti-fog surfactant.

The top **136** of the cover **16** has a raised peripheral portion **144** encompassing a recessed central portion **146** having an outwardly bowed dome **148**. As viewed from inside the chamber **18**, the concavity of the dome **148** permits any moisture condensed on the dome **148** to travel towards the walls **138, 140** rather than falling directly onto the food product. The walls **138, 140** are integrally connected to the top **136** at an upper edge **150** and provide a smooth curvilinear transition between the raised peripheral portion **144** and the walls **138, 140**. The walls **138, 140** are interconnected at corners **152**.

Each of the downwardly extending and outwardly sloped walls **138, 140** has a step **154** dividing each wall into upper **156** and lower **158** portions with the lower portion **158** having a plurality of horizontal ribs **160**. The upper and lower wall portions **156, 158** are spanned by a plurality of ribs **162** extending vertically from the rim **142** to the upper edge **150** at the top **136** of the walls **138, 140**. Generally, each rib **162** includes a central vertical recess **164** when viewed from outside the chamber **18** and is outwardly bowed to aid in the channeling of fluid condensate towards the bottom **20** of the container **10**. The outwardly bowed ribs **162** project away from the upper and lower portions **156, 158** of the walls **138, 140**. The number, size, and shape of the ribs **162** contained in each wall **138, 140** can vary without departing from the spirit of the invention.

To provide ventilation between the food storage chamber **18** and the outside of the container **10**, the upper wall portion **156** includes a plurality of elongated fluted openings **166**. The openings **166** are generally located between ribs **162** and have an arcuate upper end **168** at the upper edge **150** of the walls **138, 140** and a lower end **170** at the step **154**.

The size and number of openings **166** provided in the cover **16** can vary with the size of the container **10** or with the optimum ventilation requirements of anticipated food product carried within the container. For example, each opening **166** is approximately 0.25 $in.^2$ Generally, each side wall **138** of the 8 inch container **10** includes three openings **166** and each end wall includes two openings **166**. Generally for the 12 inch container **10**, each side wall **138** includes five openings **166** and each end wall includes two openings **166**.

As best seen in FIGS. **7–9**, the four cover walls **138, 140** are interconnected with the peripheral rim **142** at a lower edge **172**. The rim **142** includes a substantially horizontal outer flange **174**, and a depending scalloped rib **176**. While the outer flange **174** is shown to have a substantially straight outer edge **178** at the walls **138, 140** and a smooth curvilinear transition at the corners **152**, the outer flange **174** may have any shape. The outer flange **174** encompasses the depending scalloped rib **176** and is interconnected therewith at an inner edge **182** of the outer flange **174**.

The depending scalloped rib **176** encompasses all four walls **138, 140** and is located between the inner edge **182** of the outer flange **174** and the lower edge **172** of the walls **138, 140**. The cross-section of the scalloped rib **176** is substantially U-shaped with a plurality of elongated beveled vent openings **184** intermittently provided in the rib **176** along the length of the side walls **138** and end walls **140** positioned to align with venting notches **76** of the base rim **26**. The beveled vent openings **184** can be of any shape and size to serve different venting or locking purposes. As a result of the beveled vent openings **184**, the depth of the rib **176** varies. The scalloped rib **176** is deeper at locations adjacent to the ribs **162** than in areas between ribs where the beveled vent openings **184** are provided. Also, the width of the scalloped rib **176** varies. The scalloped rib **176** is wider between ribs